

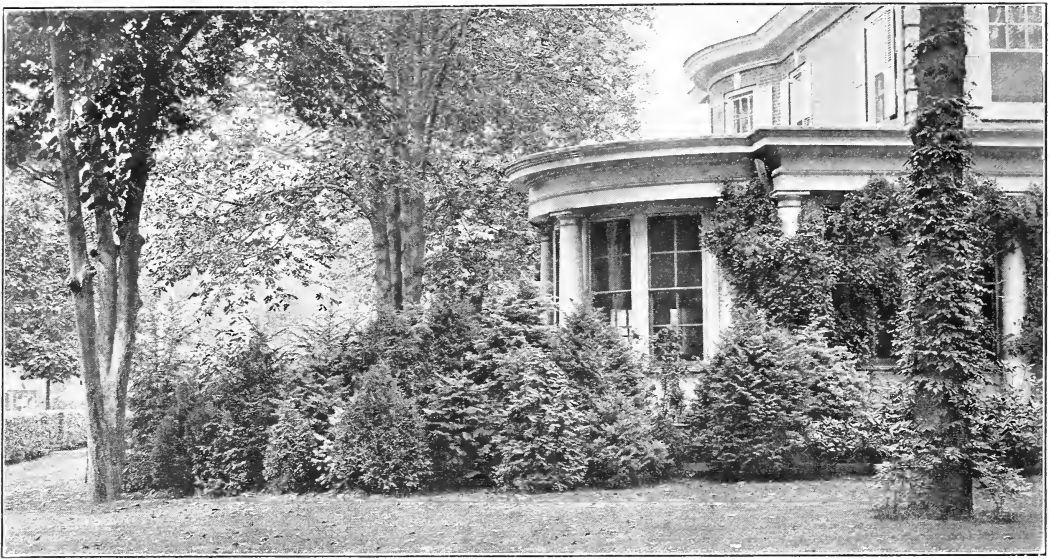
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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Steeles' POMONA NURSERIES *Palmyra, N.J.*



Partial View of Steeles' Nurseries



IT IS almost a physical impossibility to adequately or comprehensively describe an **Evergreen, Shade or Ornamental Tree**, and no picture, however cleverly or beautifully produced, can convey or illustrate the true beauty or characteristic of the variety, and we have practically discontinued the practice of issuing elaborate and costly catalogues, which at best convey but a faint idea of the many peculiarities characteristic of any tree, plant or shrub, and that our customers, prospective customers and others interested in choice **Evergreens, Shade Trees and Hardy Shrubs**, may become familiar and make judicious selection of varieties, we extend a cordial invitation to visit our **nurseries**, inspect our extensive and complete stock of growing trees, **personally select** the varieties best suited to their needs and location, and allow us to tag and reserve the trees selected until wanted for planting at the proper season.

Being pioneer growers of Evergreens and among the first to introduce them in this section of the country, and large producers of rare and unusual varieties, we pride ourselves upon the methods of growing, digging and handling them that best results may be obtained after leaving our hands and care, and have at the present time as fine a collection as will be found in the U. S. Our trees have been many times transplanted, thereby producing an abundance of fibrous roots, so essential to their growth, and which enables us to dig with good big balls of earth attached. Our Evergreens are sheared yearly, resulting in shapely, symmetrical specimens, and should not be compared with the many so-called cheap Evergreens, frequently offered by unscrupulous dealers. Our trees are given ample space for symmetrical development, thorough cultivation and every attention that tends to encourage a strong vigorous growth, and have aimed to keep our prices as low as possible, consistent with the quality of stock offered, believing the best is none too good and is cheapest in the end.

Estimates on plantings of any extent will be cheerfully given.

Prices. The prices in this list abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for quantities specified, but half-dozen, 50 and 500 trees of **any one kind** will be supplied at dozen, 100 and 1,000 rates, respectively.

Terms. Cash with order, unless by special agreement. No goods will be sent C. O. D. unless one-half the amount reaches us before shipment of goods.

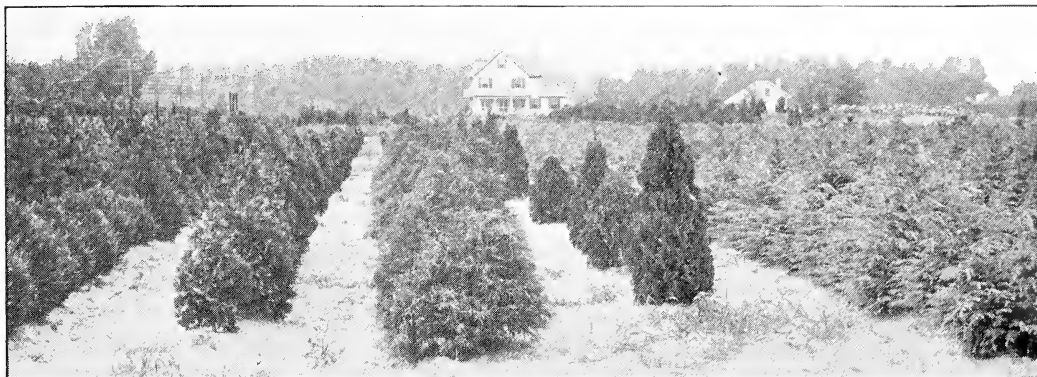
Guarantee. We exercise care that all stock shall be genuine, unmixed and true to name and quality represented, and accept your order with the understanding and agreement that, should any prove untrue to name, we will replace them with the genuine; but we are not liable for damages other than herein named.

We also guarantee trees and plants to be first-class, healthy, carefully packed, and to reach our customers in good condition; but we cannot be held responsible for their failure to grow through neglect, improper planting, unfavorable seasons, or other causes beyond our control, and we do not insure their living after having passed out of our hands and care.

STEELE'S POMONA NURSERIES

T. E. STEELE & SON

PALMYRA, N. J.



Note the ample space given our Evergreens for symmetrical development. Every one is a perfect specimen

Evergreen Trees

Desirable in all ornamental planting, as they retain their foliage through the winter, adding a tone of warmth and verdure, and imparting a charm to the landscape that deciduous trees are incapable of. They should be judiciously planted on small as well as on large grounds. On the latter, the larger kinds can arrive at full development and should be planted at distances sufficient to allow of their natural and symmetrical growth without crowding.

The Arborvitas, Junipers, Dwarf Pines and Retinisporas, on account of their small size, are most suitable for small lots; but nearly all species and varieties look well on small grounds while the trees are young.

ABIES. Fir

ABIES VEITCHII. VEITCH'S FIR
Slender, pubescent branches covered with leaves of a beautiful dark green above and silvery white beneath. Very hardy in our northern states. Price, 7 to 8 ft., \$25.

BUXUS. Tree Box

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS.
COMMON TREE BOX. The familiar Box of our grandfathers. Grows slowly into large, broad bushes. Large specimens, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

CUPRESSUS

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA.
"GLORY OF BOSKOOP." A beautiful evergreen, of compact habit and graceful; glaucous green foliage. 3 ft., \$6; 4 ft., \$8. Specimens, \$10 to \$25.



An order of our Evergreens about to be packed for shipment. Note the balls of earth attached

CRYPTOMERIA LOBBII COMPACTA.

A handsome Japanese conifer of pyramidal outline; of rapid growth, with heavy, deep green foliage turning to rich coppery-bronze in winter. Specimens, 12 to 14 ft., \$50.

ILEX. Holly

ILEX CRENATA.
JAPANESE HOLLY. An evergreen shrub of dwarf proportions, with bright green foliage and of great ornamental value. 2 ft., \$3; 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$7.50.

I. OPACA. AMERICAN HOLLY. A beautiful conical evergreen. The leaves are thick, tough and very glossy, scalloped, and armed with spines, among which appear the ornamental red berries in winter. 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50.



Block of Juniper Pfitzeriana growing in our nurseries, we have thousands of them. Better plants cannot be grown

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS AUREA. DOUGLAS' GOLDEN JUNIPER. A low, spreading Juniper, singularly beautiful, especially in early summer, when the rich golden foliage is very prominent. 15 to 18 in. spread, \$3; 18 to 20 in. spread, \$4; 20 to 24 in. spread, \$5.

J. JAPONICA AUREA. GOLDEN JAPAN JUNIPER. Similar in outline and habit to above, with a deep golden coloring that persists even in winter. 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.

J. CANNARTII. A fine, pyramidal, compact grower of dark green appearance. 3 ft., \$6; 4 ft., \$8; 5 ft., \$10.

J. SUECICA. SWEDISH JUNIPER. Foliage light green; very compact. 2 ft., \$3; 3 ft., \$5.

J. TRIPARTITA. Dense growing, robust habit, forming a wide irregular bush. Specimens, 5 to 6 ft., \$10 to \$20.

J. CHINENSIS ARGENTEA VARIEGATA. An attractive medium-sized variety, with very dense, bluish green foliage interspersed with sprays of silvery white. 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$10.

J. PFITZERIANA. A beautiful new form with graceful, dark green foliage. We consider this one of the most substantial and attractive of the new evergreens. 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$3.50; 2 to 2½ ft. spread, \$5; 2½ to 3 ft. spread, \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft. spread, \$10.

J. VIRGINIANA. RED CEDAR. A familiar tree, of medium size and pyramidal habit. 4 to 5 ft., \$5; 5 to 6 ft., \$8; 6 to 8 ft., \$10.

J. VIRGINIANA ELEGANTISSIMA LEE. GOLDEN-TIPPED CEDAR. The green foliage is beautifully tipped golden. 3 ft., \$6; 4 ft., \$8; 5 ft., \$15.

J. VIRGINIANA GLAUCA. BLUE VIRGINIA CEDAR. A very ornamental variety, with rich, silvery blue foliage. 2 ft., \$3.50; 3 ft., \$6; 4 ft., \$8.

J. VIRGINIANA SCHOTTII. More dense in growth than the common form, making a beautiful, compact

specimen, with rich green foliage. 3 ft., \$6; 4 ft., \$8; 5 ft., \$10.

J. VIRGINIANA STRICTA (JUNIPERUS STRICTA). A very distinct form of broadly pyramidal habit, with dense foliage of rich metallic blue. It is absolutely hardy and the most valuable of all the Junipers. 15 to 18 in., \$3.50; 2 ft., \$4; 3 ft., \$6.

PICEA. Spruce

PICEA CANADENSIS. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A medium-sized tree, with open pendulous branches, whose graceful character is in striking contrast to some of the more stiff and formal conifers. It is a rapid grower, very hardy and not particular as to soil. If trimmed it becomes dense and bushy, making especially beautiful hedges. For tall screens, massing, or as individual trees their grace and beauty is unsurpassed. 2 ft., \$3; 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$7; specimens, \$25 to \$50.

P. EXCELSA. NORWAY SPRUCE. This, our common Spruce, embraces more desirable features than any of the others. It is rapid-growing, does well in most soils, and withstands the bleak, cold winds of winter. 2 ft., \$2; 3 ft., \$4; 5 ft., \$6.

P. KOSTERIANA. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. In this new variety the color is a deeper, richer blue. It is the highest type of Blue Spruce and one that cannot be too highly recommended. 4 ft., \$25; specimens, \$50 to \$150.

P. ORIENTALIS. ORIENTAL SPRUCE. Slow grower, but tall, compact, straight and spiral, with deep shadows; dark, small, shining green foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$10; specimens, \$25 to \$50.

P. PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASII. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. Looks like a Spruce, but botanically different. The habit is regular and symmetrical; very hardy and suited for almost any purpose. 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.

P. PSEUDOTSUGA GLAUCA. DOUGLAS BLUE SPRUCE. A blue form of the superb Douglas Spruce of Colorado. 6 to 8 ft., \$10; 10 to 12 ft., \$25.

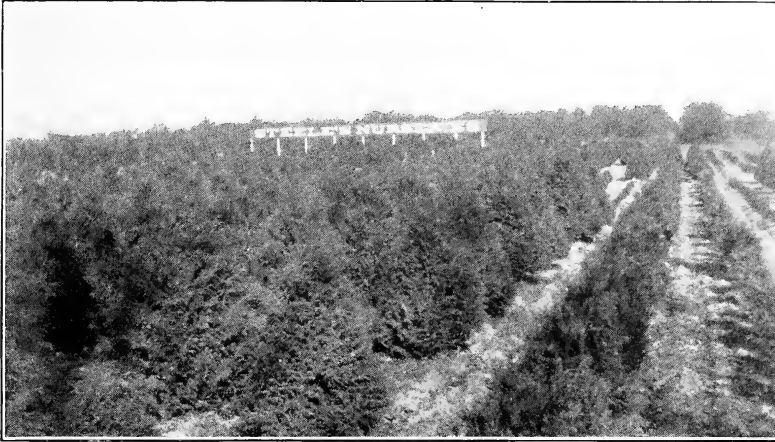


We have thousands of Evergreens such as shown above, come see them, compare quality and prices, select varieties best suited to your needs, and let us reserve them until wanted

PINES

PINUS AUSTRIACA. AUSTRIAN PINE. A tall, massive tree, with spreading branches, heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. 2 to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$6; 4 to 6 ft., \$10.

P. CEMBRA. SWISS STONE PINE. A very hardy and handsome Pine, with short, bluish green leaves, that grows slowly into a compact pyramidal tree. 2 to 3 ft., \$6; 3 to 4 ft., \$10; 4 to 5 ft., \$15.



Buy direct from the grower and save middleman's profit. We have thousands of trees, such as shown above. Why not call here at the nurseries and make your selection?

P. MUGHUS. MUGHO PINE. Low-growing, broad, spreading tree. It is more of a large Pine bush than a tree. 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ft. spread, \$3.50; 1 1/2 to 2 ft. spread, \$5.

P. STROBUS. WHITE PINE. The most common and quickest-growing of the Pines. 4 to 5 ft., \$5; 5 to 6 ft., \$7; 6 to 8 ft., \$10.

P. SYLVESTRIS. SCOTCH PINE. A strong and rapid grower, with spreading branches and short, stiff, bluish green needles. 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$8; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.

RETINISPORA. Japan Cypress

RETINISPORA FILIFERA. THREAD-BRANCHED RETINISPORA. Of pyramidal outline, with horizontal branches and drooping, deep green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$5; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$10.

R. FILIFERA AUREA. GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED JAPAN CYPRESS. A form of RETINISPORA FILIFERA, the foliage of which is a bright golden color, and the growth somewhat dwarfer. 2 ft., \$5; 3 ft., \$8; 4 ft., \$12.

R. FLAVESCENS. R. LUTESCENS. Golden in appearance. The habit is dwarf and compact, and its ball-like form makes it a pretty little ornament in many places. 2 ft. spread, \$5; 3 ft. spread, \$10; specimens, \$15 to \$25.

R. OBTUSA. OBTUSE-LEAVED RETINISPORA. Largest of the family. Of upright growth and much admired. 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$8.

R. OBTUSA AUREA. Similar in character to the preceding, with clear golden-colored foliage that is bright and fresh all the year. 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$8.

R. OBTUSA CRIPPSII. The golden foliage of this variety is retained during the entire year, making it one of the best yellow forms. 2 ft., \$5; 3 ft., \$8; 4 ft., \$12; 6 ft., \$25.

R. OBTUSA NANA. A slow-growing; dwarf variety that attains great age. 15 to 18 in., \$4, 18 to 24 in., \$6; 2 to 2 1/2 ft., \$8.

R. PISIFERA. PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS, with fine, feathery foliage; branches glaucous underneath. A distinct and beautiful variety. 2 ft., \$3; 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$8; 5 to 6 ft., \$12; 6 to 8 ft., \$20.

R. PISIFERA AUREA. A variety of the preceding. Growth tessellated and very wavy. 2 ft., \$3; 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$8; 5 to 6 ft., \$12; 6 to 8 ft., \$20.

R. PLUMOSA. PLUME-LIKE RETINISPORA. Of conical outline with light, feathery, green foliage. 2 ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$4; 4 ft., \$8; 5 ft., \$10.

R. PLUMOSA AUREA. The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. 2 ft., \$3; 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$8.

R. SQUARROSA VEITCHII. Possesses the merits of R. PLUMOSA, resembles it in character, and is useful in the same ways. The foliage is feathery and of a rich, silvery glaucous or steel-blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties. 2 ft., \$4; 3 ft., \$6; 4 ft., \$8.

TAXUS. Yew

T. CUSPIDATA. ABRUPT-POINTED YEW. Japan. Dense, bushy, with somewhat ascending branches and dark green foliage. 15 to 18 in. spread, \$3.50; 18 to 24 in. spread, \$4.50; 2 x 2 ft. spread, \$6.

T. CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA. A valuable variety from Japan. The branches are spreading and the general aspect is less dense than the common Yew. 12 to 15 in., \$4; 15 to 18 in., \$5; 18 to 24 in., \$7.50.

T. REPANDENS. SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. Glossy, dark green foliage, with spreading habit, that suits it for rock or natural plantings. 12 to 15 in. spread, \$3.50; 15 to 18 in. spread, \$4; 18 to 24 in. spread, \$5.



One of our trucks ready to make delivery of an Evergreen order. We go anywhere

THUYA Aborvitæ

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS. AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. A well-known shrub or tree, popular for ornamental hedges. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.

T. OCCIDENTALIS AU-REA. GEORGE PEABODY'S ARBORVITAE. Color effect a clear, shining golden yellow that contrasts finely with darker evergreens. 2 to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50.

T. OCCIDENTALIS AU-REA NANA. A very dwarf, compact - growing, formal variety of BIOTA ORIENTALIS that originated in the southern states. 12 to 15 in., \$2.50; 15 to 18 in., \$3.50; 18 to 24 in., \$5.

T. OCCIDENTALIS BOREALIS (CHAMAECY-PARIS NUTKAENSIS). SITKA CYPRESS. A good specimen tree, as well as useful in bed and group plantings. 2 to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.

T. OCCIDENTALIS COLUMBIANA. A moderate-sized, elegant tree with bright green foliage which is tipped throughout with creamy white. 2 to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$6; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.

T. OCCIDENTALIS COMPACTA. COMPACT ARBORVITAE. Dwarf, dense little evergreen, having light green foliage and neat, attractive habit. 18 to 24 in., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

T. OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA. GLOBE ARBORVITAE. Very dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded, almost ball-like form. 18 to 24 in., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

T. OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. The most narrow, columnar-like of evergreens, medium growth, very distinct, light green, compact foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.

T. OCCIDENTALIS VERVÆNEANA. VERVÆNE'S



A portion of a group planting of Evergreens at entrance to Pomona Nurseries

ARBORVITAE. Of medium, upright growth and dense habit. The green and golden tinted leaves blend harmoniously. 2 to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$6; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.

T. OCCIDENTALIS STANDISHII. STANDISH'S ARBORVITAE. This is a beautiful ornamental tree, thickly foliaged and presenting a very graceful appearance. 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.

T. OCCIDENTALIS HOVEYI. HOVEY'S ARBORVITAE. Slow growth, pyramidal form, golden green tinge. 18 to 24 in., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

T. OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA (T. SIBIRICA.) SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE. An especially valuable species for cold climates. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$6; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.

T. ORIENTALIS (BIOTA). CHINESE ARBORVITAE. Bushy and upright in growth and very attractive foliage arranged in flat, vertical leaves. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.

T. ORIENTALIS ELEGANTISSIMA (BIOTA ORIENTALIS). Medium size, upright, pyramidal, torch-like form; foliage flaky, tipped with yellow, giving it a bright golden color all summer and autumn, and turning bronze brown in winter. 2 to 2½ ft., \$4; 2½ to 3 ft., \$5; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.

T. ORIENTALIS SEMPER AUREA. EVER GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. Dwarf dense, conical habit. Color golden throughout the year. 18 to 24 in., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4; 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.

T. ROSENTHALII. Foliage, dark green and dense. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.



Make your selection from a block like this. We have all sizes and varieties

Landscape Gardening

To obtain desirable and most pleasing results in ornamental tree planting, one should have a knowledge of the character and habits of trees and plants, and be able to picture in his mind the appearance of the work when completed, and what the result will be in after years when trees have attained maturity. A few suggestions as to the arrangement may be of value to the prospective planter; and from those wishing to improve old estates, or lay out new grounds, and not having personal experience as to the best methods, we invite correspondence.

Plans, specifications, and estimates will be cheerfully furnished, and the work of planting skilfully executed.

Deciduous Trees

For the Lawn, Park or Street

These offer wide variation in color and form, and as a tree may be regarded as a permanent investment. The effect desired should be carefully considered. Summer shade is the chief object of deciduous planting, but trees should also be selected for their brilliant autumn coloring, and for grace of outline or color of bark after the leaves are gone. Most of our familiar shade trees are very accommodating, adapting themselves to a variety of situations, and no planter need fear that his conditions are too harsh for tree planting, but if there is any marked peculiarity in soil, situation or climate we should be glad to offer suggestions regarding the most desirable subjects.

ACER. Maple

ACER DASYCARPUM. SILVER MAPLE. A tree of very rapid growth and spreading habit; extensively planted for ornament and shade, the silvery foliage rendering it very attractive. 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$3.

A. PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM. JAPANESE MAPLE. The Japan Maple is unsurpassed for ornamental purposes. 12 to 18 in., \$5; specimens, \$20 to \$30.

A. PLATANOIDES. NORWAY MAPLE. One of the finest park, street, shade or lawn trees in America; of rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth, with large, handsome, broad leaves of deep rich green which remain on the trees until late in the season. 10 to 12 ft., \$4; 12 to 14 ft., \$6; specimens, \$10 to \$25.

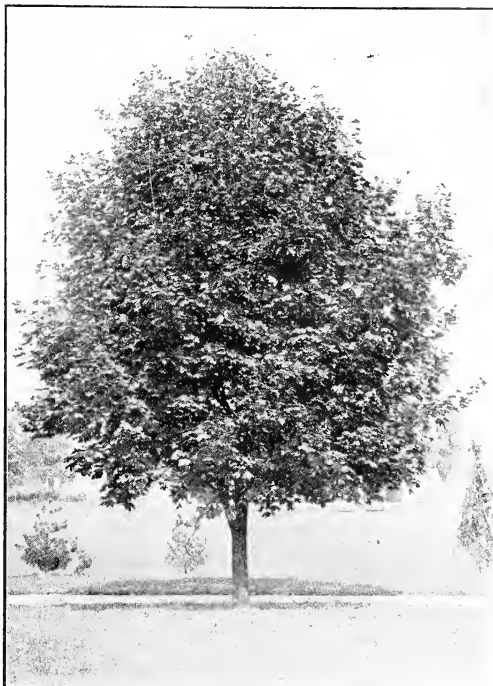
A. PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI. SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE MAPLE. A beautiful variety with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish or crimson color, which changes to purplish green on the older leaves. 10 to 12 ft., \$4; 12 to 14 ft., \$5; 14 to 16 ft., \$8.

A. PSEUDO-PLATANUS. SYCAMORE MAPLE. A noble and desirable tree for shade and ornamental purposes, with spacious head and large, dark green leaves. 8 to 10 ft., \$3; 10 to 12 ft., \$4; 12 to 14 ft., \$6.

A. PSEUDO-PLATANUS PURPURASCENS. PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE. Leaves deep green on upper surface, purplish red beneath, producing a beautiful color effect when leaves are in motion. 8 to 10 ft., \$3; 10 to 12 ft., \$4; 12 to 14 ft., \$6.

A. SACCHARINUM WIERI. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. A remarkably beautiful and very graceful tree, of weeping habit and abundance of deep green cut foliage. Tree a rapid grower and succeeds well on all soils. 8 to 10 ft., \$3; 10 to 12 ft., \$4.

A. SACCHARUM. SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. Resembling in general appearance the Norway Maple, though more pyramidal in form, and a more rapid grower. 10 to 12 ft., \$4; 12 to 14 ft., \$5.



Norway Maple

ÆSCULUS. Horse-Chestnut

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT. As an ornamental shade tree,

the Horse-Chestnut is highly recommended. 8 to 10 ft., \$3; 10 to 12 ft., \$4.



Block of Catalpa Bungeii, one-year old heads growing at Pomona Nurseries

BETULA

Birch

BETULA ALBA LACINIATA PENDULA. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. Beyond a doubt the most beautiful of all Birches. Tall, slender, with graceful drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$5.

B. POPULIFOLIA. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. A rather small tree with smooth, white bark and handsome foliage. 6 to 8 ft., \$2; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50.



Catalpa Bungei

CATALPA. Umbrella Tree

CATALPA BUNGEI. UMBRELLA TREE. For the lawn, formal garden or terrace, the **CATALPA BUNGEI** is very effective. It is an ideal lawn tree. Has a dense, perfect, half-globular or umbrella-shaped head, high on a straight, upright stem.

The **CATALPA BUNGEI** is one of our specialties which are carefully grown on selected perfectly straight stems. Heads are cut back the first season in order to produce perfect globe-shaped specimens, and should not be compared with the crooked stems and poorly headed trees usually offered. 2-yr. heads, 5- to 6-ft. stems, \$3; 1-yr. heads, \$2.

C. SPECIOSA. WESTERN CATALPA. A rapid-growing tree, with large, heart-shaped, pointed leaves. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.

CERASUS. Cherry

CERASUS JAPONICA ROSEA. An upright form of the double, rose-flowering Cherry from Japan. This is one of the most charming of small-flowering trees, is the variety which is so popular in Japan. 5 to 6 ft., \$4; 6 to 8 ft., \$6.

C. ROSEA PENDULA. JAPAN WEeping ROSE-FLOWERING CHERRY. One of the most interesting and beautiful of weeping trees. It is smothered at blossoming time with its rose-tinted blooms and always has a graceful and symmetrical foliage, which gives it merit when out of bloom. Especially useful for lawn planting near residences. 2 yr. heads, 5 to 6 ft. stems, \$6; specimens, \$10 to \$25.

CORNUS. Dogwood

CORNUS FLORIDA. WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Similar to the red-flowering in habit of growth, though attaining large proportions. When clothed in a mass of conspicuous white flowers in spring it is indeed an object of beauty, and should be included in every collection. 4 to 5 ft., \$3; 5 to 6 ft., \$5; 6 to 10 ft., \$8.

CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA. RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. One can hardly form an idea of the character of this strikingly beautiful flowering tree. The flowers, which appear early in May before the leaves, are of a deep rosy pink color, a decided improvement upon the white variety, possessing the same freedom of flowering. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.

FAGUS. Beech

FAGUS FERRUGINEA. AMERICAN BEECH. One of the finest American trees, thriving best in a cool, moist soil. 4 to 5 ft., \$3; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.

F. SYLVATICA INCISA. CUT-LEAVED BEECH. A fine, erect, free-growing tree with deeply incised foliage. Like the fern-leaved, it is a variety of rare beauty and excellence. 4 to 5 ft., \$10; specimens, \$25 to \$50.

F. SYLVATICA PENDULA. WEeping BEECH. One of the most curious and beautiful lawn trees. Irregular in outline, and has a picturesque beauty peculiar to itself. Its twisted and contorted branches resemble living fountains of foliage, rendering it indispensable as a specimen or in breaking up the regular outline of other trees. Specimens. Prices on request.

F. SYLVATICA PURPUREA. PURPLE BEECH. One of the handsomest lawn trees, of graceful habit, attaining a height of 40 to 60 feet. The foliage in spring is a deep purple, changing later in the season to green. Specimen trees, \$50 to \$100.

GYMNOCLADUS

Kentucky Coffee Tree

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A picturesquely irregular tree, 30 to 60 feet high, with peculiar, rough-barked, twigless branches and broad fronds of twice-pinnate foliage of a peculiar bluish green. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50.

LARIX. Larch

LARIX DECIDUA. EUROPEAN LARCH. A conifer with deciduous needle-like leaves; bright green very early in spring, and clear yellow in autumn. 8 to 10 ft., \$8.

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. SWEET GUM. One of our most ornamental trees, somewhat resembling the Sugar Maple. A rapid-growing tree, and thriving in a great variety of soils. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$5.

Magnolia

M. CONSPICUA. YULAN. In habit of growth similar to **M. SOULANGEANA**, but most esteemed of all on account of its large, pure white flowers, which are produced in great abundance the last of April.

M. SOULANGEANA. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. A low, spreading tree, covered early in the spring before the leaves appear, with an abundance of large flowers, purple at the base and white in the upper half of the petals.

M. STELLATA; syn. **HALLEANA.** HALL'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA. A dwarf tree from Japan. Its form is low and shrub-like; its flowers are pure white; the petals are long, narrow, and arranged in double rows, and the fragrance is delicate.

Prices on request.

MORUS. Mulberry

MORUS ALBA PENDULA. TEAS' WEeping MULBERRY. The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. 1-yr. heads, \$4; 2-yr. heads, \$6; specimens, \$10 to \$25.



Weeping Mulberry



A block of Oriental Planes growing at our Nurseries. Note the Smooth, Straight Stems and Well Developed Tops

PLATANUS. Plane Tree

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS. ORIENTAL PLANE; BUT-TONWOOD. A favorite tree for avenue and seashore planting, of large spreading habit and rapid growth, attaining a height of 50 to 70 feet, and not affected by insects. Leaves large, smooth and handsome, affording abundant shade. Thrives in high or low ground and cannot be too highly recommended where a large rapid growing tree is desired. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$4.00; 12 to 14 ft., \$6.

POPULUS. Poplar

POPULUS NIGRA FASTIGIATA ITALICA. LOM-BARDY POPLAR. Its tall fastigate form, sometimes reaching 120 feet, makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

POPULUS BOLLEANA. Poplar. Grows 60 to 80 feet high. Similar in habit to the Lombardy Poplar; very emphatic and a distinct-looking tree; has silvery white foliage. Specimens, 6 to 8 ft., \$2; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.

PYRUS

PYRUS ANGUSTI-FOLIA. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE - FLOWERING CRAB. A variety which we consider the best Flowering Crab ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth, and the flowers of immense size, of a beautiful pink color, are highly fragrant. They are very double and resemble pink roses. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

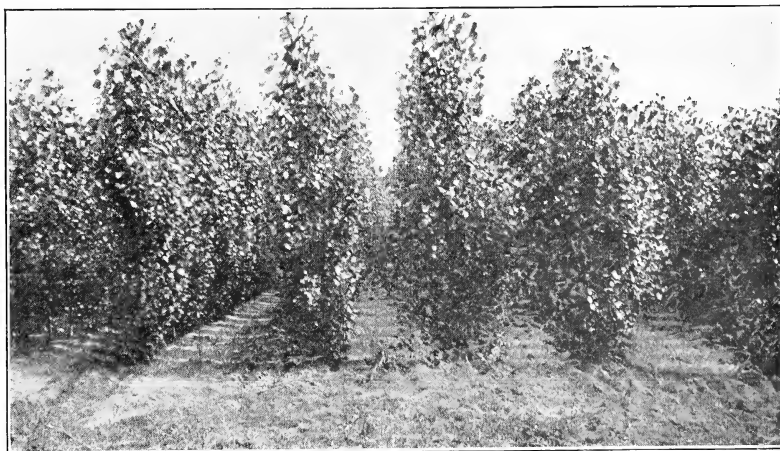
QUERCUS. Oak

QUERCUS COCCINEA. SCARLET OAK. This is perhaps the most esteemed of all Oaks. Not only does it make a large, well-shaped tree, but in the fall

the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet. It makes a fine street or avenue tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$4; 10 to 12 ft., \$5; 12 to 15 ft., \$10.

Q. PALUSTRIS. PIN OAK. Foliage deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree—in fact, we highly recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are prettier than a lawn specimen of this Oak. It thrives in almost any soil, and stands the test of city street planting. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$4.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$6; specimens, \$10 to \$25.

QUERCUS RUBRA. RED OAK. A large native tree, with deeply cut, bright green leaves. It is a good grower and not particular about the soil. In autumn the foliage turns a rich purplish crimson that is scarcely surpassed in brilliancy by any other tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$4; 10 to 12 ft., \$5; 12 to 15 ft., \$10.



Lombardy Poplars we grow in great quantities. The above illustration represents a block of more than 25,000 growing at our Nurseries

Buy direct from the grower and save middleman's profit. We have thousands of trees to select from, being growers of them.

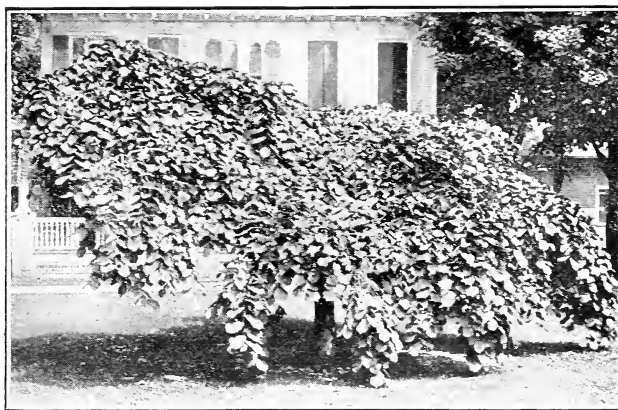


Quercus palustris

SALISBURIA

Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA (GINKGO BILOBA). One of the oddest and most peculiar of all hardy exotic trees. Its leaves are deciduous, fan-shaped, broad and notched, resembling those of the maidenhair fern. Useful and ornamental for avenue planting, perfectly hardy, attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet, if not pruned. 8 to 10 ft., \$3; 10 to 12 ft., \$5; 12 to 14 ft., \$7.



Ulmus Camperdownii pendula

SALIX. Willow

SALIX BABYLONICA. WEEPING WILLOW. This is the well-known Weeping Willow, whose long, pendulous branches droop so gracefully, and sway to the lightest breeze. Makes an admirable shade tree and grows well in wet or dry places. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50.

CAPREA. Pussy Willow. Leaves rather broad, light green covered with hairs, whitish on under surface; opening catkins or flowers very conspicuous in early spring; small tree with ascending branches. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each.

SORBUS. Mountain Ash

SORBUS AUCUPARIA. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A handsome native tree, thriving in a great variety of soils and conditions; beautiful when in fruit or flower. In autumn and early winter the tree is clothed with large clusters of red berries, rendering it very conspicuous. This tree seldom requires pruning, takes up but little space, making it especially valuable for small places. 8 to 10 ft., \$3; 10 to 12 ft., \$5.

Weeping Mountain Ash

2-yr. heads, \$5.

TILIA. Linden

TILIA AMERICANA. LINDEN; BASSWOOD. The largest growing Linden, making a majestic tree. Suitable for parks or streets. When in blossom, its yellow flowers are intensely fragrant. 8 to 10 ft., \$3; 10 to 12 ft., \$5.

T. EUROPAEA. EUROPEAN LINDEN. Medium growth; eventual size very large; leaves smaller and darker than those of the American Linden, in great profusion, forming a dense shade. 8 to 10 ft., \$3; 10 to 12 ft., \$5.

ULMUS. Elm

ULMUS AMERICANA. AMERICAN ELM. One of the finest street shade trees in the world; its gracefully spreading branches, assuming an arching growth over driveways, afford abundant shade. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$5.

U. CAMPERDOWNII PENDULA. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. A remarkably picturesque weeping tree which extends its branches horizontally until it forms a complete arbor, its outer branches touching the ground. There is no other weeping tree quite like it. It does not grow over 15 feet high, while the spread of its branching head will cover 40 feet. 3-yr. heads, 5-6 ft. stems \$6 each; 5-yr. heads, \$10.

Flowering Shrubs

ABELIA RUPESTRIS

ABELIA RUPESTRIS (A. GRANDIFLORA). Graceful, arching branches; small, glossy leaves and beautiful small white flowers blushed with pink. A persistent bloomer during the summer months. Not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia. 1-yr., 50 cts. each; 2-yr., 75 cts. each; extra, \$1 each.

ALTHÆA. Rose of Sharon

On account of their late blooming season the Althæas are among the most valuable of our tall hardy shrubs.

ALBA PLENA. Double white, crimson center.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Double white.

BOULE DE FEU. Double.

CÆRULEA PLENA. Double blue.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. Double dark red.

GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA. Double blush, carmine center.

JEANNE D'ARC. Double pure white.

TOTUS ALBUS. Fine single pure white.

VIOLACEA PLENA. Double rosy-lilac.

PURPUREA FOLIA VARIEGATA. Double purple, variegated foliage. Price, any of above 2 or 3 ft. 75c.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond

AMYGDALUS. ROSEA FL.-PL. PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND. Flowers in early spring. 75c.

A. TRILOBA FL.-PL. (PRUNUS). Beautiful double pink flowers in April. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

Flowering Peach

When in flower, the most striking feature in a landscape. Double flowers in wonderfully glowing crimson and pink, the first thing in spring. Growth and foliage similar to fruiting peach. A very attractive group is formed on the lawn by planting these trees, each bearing different colored blossoms. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50.

ANDROMEDA. Wild Rosemary

ANDROMEDA. WILD ROSEMARY, MARIANA, or LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY SHRUB. A beautiful flowering shrub of very low growth, bearing great panicles of lovely drooping, bell-like blossoms. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

AZALEA

AZALEA HINODEGIRI. An extremely hardy sort, growing about 2½ feet high and producing great masses of very bright, fiery red, single flowers. Very desirable on account of its brilliant color. 6 to 8 in., \$1 each; 8 to 10 in., \$2 each; 10 to 12 in., \$3 each.

BERBERIS. Barberry

BERBERIS PURPUREA. PURPLE-LEAVED BAR-BERRY. An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

B. THUNBERGII. Equally beautiful for bordering groups of larger shrubs, forming new hedges, planting around house foundations, etc. In late autumn, when most other shrubs are bare, the small oval leaves of this broad, picturesque little bush color up to vivid crimson, and until midwinter it is bright and handsome with scarlet berries. 12 to 18 in., 25 cts. each; 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each; 2 ft., heavy, 50 cts. each.

BUDDLEIA

BUDDLEIA INTERMEDIA. Violet-colored flowers in slender, arching, pendulous racemes. 50 cts. each.

B. VARIABILIS. Introduced from Thibet; leaves long and whitish; very long clusters of reddish violet flowers, sweet-scented; beautiful shrub. 50 cts. each.

CALLICARPA

CALLICARPA JAPONICA. Valued especially for the numerous small violet-colored berries in the autumn. 2 ft., 75 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. SWEET SHRUB. The oddly formed, double flowers are a rare chocolate color and have a peculiar, agreeable odor. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. May. Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers and graceful pinnate leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.



Berberis Thunbergii

We are large growers of Berberis Thunbergii, and can furnish plants of this popular hedge plant in almost any quantity and size

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA. A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small white fragrant flowers in July. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts. each.

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA. WHITE FRINGE. Another very desirable large-growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers, in latter May. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

CYDONIA. Japan Quince

CYDONIA JAPONICA. JAPAN QUINCE. Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small, quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

DESMODIUM. Bush Clover

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM. Graceful pendulous habit, growing from the ground every year; branches studded with reddish violet pea-shaped flowers in late summer and autumn. 50 cts. each.

DEUTZIA

DEUTZIA CRENATA FL.-PL. DOUBLE-FLOWERING DEUTZIA. Flowers double, white, tinged with rose. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

D. GRACILIS. This species differs from the rest in being of a quite dwarf, bushy habit. The racemes of white flowers completely cover the plant, making it one of the most attractive shrubs of the season. 2 ft., \$1 each.

D. LEMOINEI. Single white. A hardy hybrid, partaking to a great extent of the character of *D. GRACILIS*, but of stronger growth. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

D. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Double, white, tinged pink. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS ALATUS. CORK-BARKED EUONYMUS. This shrub possesses a striking individuality. It is particularly ornamental and interesting on account of its curious corky bark. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3 each.

ELÆAGNUS

ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES. Silver Thorn. The foliage is bright green above and silvery white beneath.

Flowers pale yellow, very abundant, hanging in wreaths along the branches and followed by fruits as plentiful. Blooms in May. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. A hardy flowering shrub, native of the mountainous districts of China and Japan. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA. May. Stiff and bush-like habit, with deep green leaves and lighter flowers, blooming after the other varieties. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

F. SUSPENS. WEEPING GOLDEN BELL. April. The long, willowy branches arch gracefully to the ground and are covered to the tips with trumpet-shaped yellow flowers. It is one of the first shrubs to bloom in the spring and its lovely yellow flowers add a cheerful note to the landscape. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS. The snow-white blooms are of largest size, the form of the panicle much like that of *HYDRANGEA HORTENSIA*. 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each.

H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. NEW JAPANESE HYDRANGEA. This is one of the most showy shrubs in cultivation, with immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long, which change to pink. Very ornamental from midsummer until destroyed by frost. Should be in every garden. Extra heavy, 75 cts. each; tree-form, \$1.50 each.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort

HYPERICUM AUREUM. July and September. The blossoms look, at a little distance, like full-blown dandelions covering a glossy, broad-leaved bush, and are of the utmost brilliancy of color, and continue to bloom from August to October. 75 cts. each.

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM. A new shrubby Hypericum, bearing in great profusion throughout the summer golden yellow flowers an inch in diameter 75 cts. each.

KALMIA. Mountain Laurel

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. An evergreen of stronger growth and larger leaves than the *K. ANGUSTIFOLIA*. A magnificent plant, rivaling the Rhododendron in beauty. 18 in., \$1.50 each.



Perhaps the best all-purpose fall-flowering shrub is the *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. Especially attractive when massed

When better trees and plants are grown, Steele will grow them

KERRIA. Globe Flower

KERRIA JAPONICA. **JAPAN CORCHORUS.** A slender, green-branched shrub, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October. 50 cts. each.

K. JAPONICA ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA. **SILVER VARIEGATED-LEAVED CORCHORUS.** A dwarf variety from Japan, with small, green foliage, edged with white; very slender grower. 50 cts. each.

LONICERA

LONICERA MORROWII. A handsome Japanese variety with white flowers during May, but especially valuable for its bright red fruit during the summer and autumn months. 75 cts. each.

L. TATARICA. **TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.** Pink flowers, contrasting beautifully with the foliage. 75 cts. each.

L. VIRGINICA ALBA. **WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.** A creamy white variety of the above, flowering during May and June. 75 cts. each.

L. GRANDIFLORA ROSEA. A large-flowered form with bright red flowers, striped with white; flowers in June. 75 cts. each.

LABURNUM

LABURNUM VULGARE (CYTISUS LABURNUM). **Golden Chain.** A dwarf tree or large shrub, with shining green leaves and racemes of yellow flowers in early summer. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock orange

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. **MOCK ORANGE.** A valuable, hardy shrub, with handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers. 75 cts. each.

P. FOLIIS AUREIS. **GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA.** Medium size, golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating striking contrast with purple-leaved shrubs. 75 cts. each.

P. GRANDIFLORUS. Has very showy large flowers, slightly fragrant. Forms a large spreading bush with graceful drooping branches.

ROBINIA

ROBINIA HISPIDA. **Hairy Locust.** Very low and shrubby, with beautiful, clear pink flowers in loose racemes. All parts of the plant, except the flowers, are bristly or hairy. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

RHODOTYPOS. White Kerria

RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDES. A pretty, new shrub, bearing white flowers on the ends of its twigs. 75 cts. each.

RHUS. Sumach

RHUS COTINUS. **PURPLE MIST OR SMOKE TREE.** Has very curious bloom, which, when covered with dew, resembles a cloud of smoke or mist. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

SPIRÆA

SPIRÆA, ANTHONY WATERER. A new hardy variety from England. It is of dwarf, dense habit, bearing a profusion of peculiar crimson flowers. 75 cts. each.

S. ARGUTA. A species new in cultivation, and already very popular. 75 cts. each.

S. PRUNIFOLIA. **BRIDAL WREATH.** The pretty double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. 75 cts. each.

S. THUNBERGII. **THUNBERG'S SPIRÆA.** Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; flower small, white, appearing early in spring, being one of the first Spiræas to flower. 75 cts. each.

S. VAN HOUTTEI. This handsome species is perhaps the most popular and desirable of all Spiræas. Flowers pure white, produced in great abundance and exceedingly beautiful. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

STAPHYLEA. Bladder Nut

STAPHYLEA COLCHICA. **BLADDER NUT.** One of the finest tall-growing early spring-flowering shrubs coming into bloom at the same time as the Lilacs. Flowers very attractive, white and fragrant, disposed in clusters of good size. 75 cts. each.

STEPHANANDRA

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA. An attractive shrub specially suitable for borders of other shrubs, and rocky banks. 75 cts. each.

STYRAX

STYRAX JAPONICA. An exceedingly desirable small tree or shrub that is covered in June with fragrant, drooping racemes of white flowers. 75 cts. each.

SYMPHORICARPOS

SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS. **SNOWBERRY.** A well-known dwarf shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant the greater part of the winter. 75 cts. each.

S. VULGARIS. **RED-FRUITED, OR INDIAN CURRANT.** Similar to the above, but with bright red fruit. 75 cts. each.

SYRINGA. Lilac

SYRINGA, CHARLES X. LILAC. A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple. \$1 each.

S. JAPONICA. **JAPAN LILAC.** Leaves large, deep glossy green; large clusters of elegant fragrant flowers appear late in the season. 75 cts. each.

S. PRESIDENT GREVY. Double flowers of a light blue color—pale wisteria-violet are produced in large panicles. \$1 each.

S. MARIE LE GRAYE. Single, white flowers in large full clusters. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

S. MADAME LEMOINE. Fine, immense clusters of double, white flowers. One of the best. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

S. JOSIKÆA. **JOSIKÆA'S, OR CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC.** A fine, distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June. \$1 each.

S. PERSICA. **PERSIAN LILAC.** **PURPLE.** A profuse and early-blooming sort, bearing light purple flowers. 75 cts. each.

S. PERSICA ALBA. **WHITE PERSIAN LILAC.** Same habit and form as the preceding, but almost white flowers. 75 cts. each.

S. VULGARIS. **COMMON LILAC.** The commonest purple species, and one of the best. A good grower. Flowers and young leaves fragrant. 75 cts. each.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

TAMARIX AFRICANA. **AFRICAN TAMARISK.** A strong-growing shrub with brown bark and slender branches, bearing in April and May, bright pink flowers in slender racemes. Should be cut back and formed immediately after it blooms to obtain flowers another year, as it produces its blooms on last year's branches. 75 cts. each.

T. INDICA. **INDIAN TAMARISK.** Blooms in August. Very strong-growing, feathery and waving in aspect. 75 cts. each.

VIBURNUM

VIBURNUM OPULUS. **HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY.** The white flowers in June are followed in autumn by bright scarlet berries, which are very attractive until very late in winter. \$1 each.

V. PLICATUM. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. The leaves are of a rich olive-green. The flowers are of large size and are produced in great abundance. They are pure white, and as the stems are somewhat stiff the balls all face upward. The bush is a free grower, compact in growth and of good shape. \$1 each.

V. STERILE. AMERICAN SNOWBALL. An old-fashioned shrub, highly esteemed for its large, globular heads of pure white sterile flowers. 75 cts. each.

V. TOMENTOSUM. SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. May. An elegant shrub with beautiful dark green leaves. The white flowers borne in flat clusters, are followed by decorative red berries that later change to black. \$1 each.

YUCCA

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. ADAM'S NEEDLE. The tall flower-stems lift a panicle of creamy white flowers. It is very hardy and fine. 25 cts. each.

WEIGELA. Diervilla

WEIGELA AMABILIS SPLENDENS. Of robust habit, large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in the autumn. 75 cts. each.

W. CANDIDA. This is the best of all the white-flowering Weigelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom all summer. 75 cts. each.

W. EVA RATHKE. A popular new kind of erect form and vigorous habit. The deep carmine-red flowers are the best of the red-flowering sorts. 75 cts. each.

W. ROSEA. ROSE-COLORED WEIGELA. An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers. Blossoms in May. 75 cts. each.

W. VAN HOUTTEI. Flowers vary from carmine to white mottled with a deep old rose, pomegranate purple mottled with deep old rose. 75 cts. each.

Hardy Climbing Vines

AKEBIA QUINATA. A rapid-growing Japanese vine, with five-fingered leaves of a beautiful glossy green, and small chocolate-colored sweet-scented flowers. 50 cts. each.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. BOSTON IVY. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface. 25 cts. each.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. VIRGINIA CREEPER, or AMERICAN IVY. This well-known climber is one of the best and quickest growing varieties for covering trees, trellises, arbors, etc. 25 cts. each.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A robust, hardy vine, with very large heart-shaped leaves, and brownish flowers resembling miniature pipes. 75 cts. each.

Clematis

CLEMATIS JACKMANII. A handsome climbing vine of slender, twining growth, producing clusters of handsome, showy blue flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. 75 cts. each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. A valuable white variety, clear green foliage; pure white flowers from three-quarters to an inch in diameter, star-shaped and very fragrant. 75 cts. each.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATUS. An excellent, little self-clinging vine, suitable for covering walls, stumps or rockeries or wherever a vine of slow-growing habit is desired. 25 cts. each.

HEDERA HELIX. ENGLISH IVY. This is well known, and its broad, glossy, dark leaves retain their beauty all winter if planted on the eastern and northern sides of buildings away from the sun. 50 cts. each, extra heavy 75 cts. each.

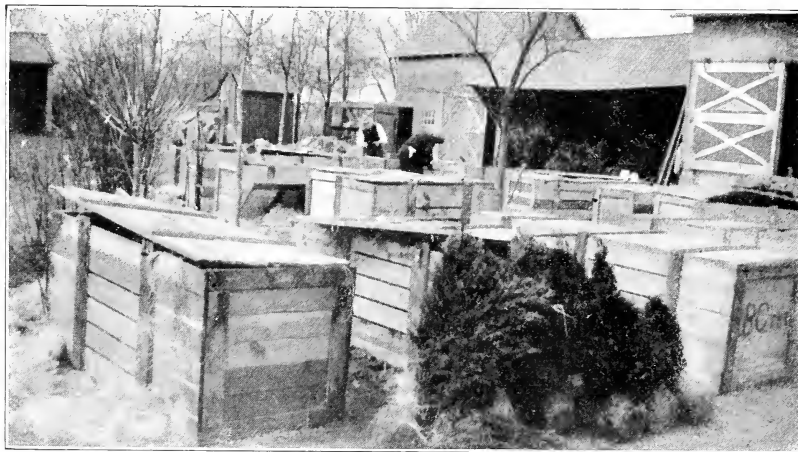
LONICERA JAPONICA AUREO-RETICULATA. Slender, moderate grower; leaves beautifully veined and netted with clear yellow.

L. JAPONICA HALLIANA. HALL'S JAPAN. One of the sweetest and most beautiful Honeysuckles; a strong, clean, neat grower, perfectly hardy, almost evergreen. 25 cts. each.

TECOMA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-FLOWERED TRUMPET CREEPER. A rare and beautiful variety of the Trumpet Creeper. Flowers very large, salmon-color, center yellow, striped red; fine. 50 cts. each.

WISTARIA SINENSIS. A vigorous growing vine, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. \$1 each.

W. SINENSIS ALBA. In habit of growth this variety is identical with the foregoing, except in color of flower, which is pure white. \$1 each.



A busy day in our packing department; not an unusual sight during our shipping season

Our Shrubs have been grown carefully and in such a manner as to assure successful transplanting to your grounds



Globe- or ball-shaped Privet like these we grow in large quantities

California Privet

Beautify your surroundings! Enhance the value of your property by planting a California Privet Hedge, the most remarkable, desirable and popular ornamental hedge plant in existence. It is recognized as the ideal hedge plant, thriving in all soils, situations and under all conditions. Especially adapted to seashore planting, where it luxuriates and grows in all its vigor, the salt air giving the foliage a vivid green coloring.

The plant is a remarkably vigorous grower, compact and regular in form, with a beautiful shade of green, glossy, wax-like foliage, which it retains throughout the season and well into the winter; and in sheltered locations is almost an evergreen. The plant is perfectly hardy, easily transplanted and of very easy culture, growing more beautiful as it grows older. A hedge of California Privet is decidedly more ornamental and in many ways more desirable than the ordinary fence, which is a constant expense. The hedge requires no repairing, no painting, in fact no expense whatever. When once planted it stands for a lifetime.

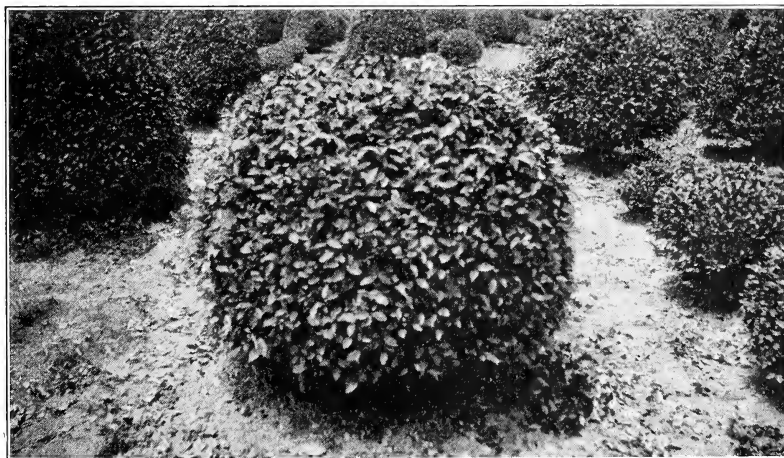
The plants we offer have been grown a good distance apart in the rows, were cut back to the ground one year after planting, are stocky, well branched, and a very superior lot, and should not be compared with the tall, spindling ones usually offered.

	100	1,000		100	1,000
12 to 18 in.	\$5.00	\$40.00	2 to 3 ft.	\$8.00	\$75.00
18 to 24 in.	6.00	50.00			

GLOBE PRIVET. 1 x 1 ft., \$2; 2 x 2 ft., \$3; 3 x 3 ft., \$5.

Golden Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum*)

This is the true Japanese Golden variety, and is without doubt the most beautiful golden shrub in cultivation. Not such a strong-growing variety as the California Privet, but very desirable for formal and terrace gardening. Fine well-rooted plants, 12 to 15 in., 25 cts. each; 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each. Globe shape, 2 x 2 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 x 3 ft., \$8.00 each.



One of our globe-shaped Golden Privet. We consider this one of the finest foliage plants, retaining its beautiful golden color throughout the entire summer and well into winter

The planting of Trees and Shrubs not only adds greatly to the beauty and charm of a place but also enhances the value of the property



Herbaceous Peonies (*Paeony Chinensis*)

One of the finest flowering plants in the world, rivaling the Rose in perfection of flower and brilliancy of coloring. The stately and delicate beauty of their bloom in such an infinite variety of colors, renders them indispensable for garden and decorative work. They are charming for house decoration or border planting, are perfectly hardy, easily grown in any good garden soil, and open, sunny position, where they will increase in beauty each year. Peonies transplant best in the autumn months or may be transplanted in the early spring before growth commences. Our collection consists of the newer and more popular varieties and may be depended upon to give satisfactory results, giving a great variety of color extending over the entire blooming period.

In planting Peonies the roots should be placed so that crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil. Deep planting frequently causes shy flowering.

AGIDA. Semi-double, bright red, very gay and showy. Free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

ANEMONÆFLORA RUBRA. Medium size, anemone type; deep brilliant Tyrian-rose, carpels dark crimson. Strong, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 doz.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS. Medium size, sulphur white with greenish reflex fading to pure white, beautiful in bud. Vigorous grower, free bloomer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Large, loose, flat crown; bright mauve pink, collar mixed with narrow lilac. Strong, very free bloomer. Fragrant and early. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

FELIX CROUSSE. Large, globular, typical bomb; brilliant, dazzling ruby-red, exceptionally fiery, bright and effective; perfect color. Strong, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Late midseason. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Pure snow-white, shading to creamy white at base of petal, some petals flaked with crimson-purple. Blooms extra large or shell-shape. Strong, vigorous grower. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

GENERAL MAC MAHON. Large, medium, compact, globe, dark, solferino-red, slight silvery reflex. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

LIVINGSTONE. Large, compact, rose type; pale lilac-rose, silver tips, central petals flecked crimson. Strong, free bloomer. Late. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

MARGUERITE GERARD. Large, compact, semi-rose type; very pale hydrangea-pink, fading to nearly white, flecked dark crimson. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

MIREILLE. Very large, compact, globular rose type, milk-white, center petals edged dark crimson. Strong tall grower, very late. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

MON. CHARLES LEVEQUE. Large, rose-white, center deeper shading, slight carmine tips. Medium height, spreading habit. Late midseason. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

MME. CALOT. Large, rose type; pale hydrangea-pink, center shaded darker, collar tinted silver. Strong grower, free bloomer. Early. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

MARIE STUART. Medium size, crown type; delicate lavender flecked with crimson. Medium habit, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

NOBILISSIMA. Large, flat, semi-rose type; uniform deep violet-rose. Tall, erect, strong grower, free bloomer. Late midseason. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. Full semi-rose type; deep red. Free bloomer. Midseason. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

VICTOR HUGO. Bomb type; brilliant carmine-red. Medium height. Late. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Paeonia Officinalis

This type is the old-fashioned early variety, coming into bloom earlier than the Herbaceous sorts.

MUTABILIS ALBA. Blush white, deepening to rose. 50 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MUTABILIS ROSEA. Bright rose-pink. 50 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

RUBRA. Brilliant, glowing, deep crimson. 50 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

The soil in our Nurseries is particularly adapted to the growing of trees and shrubs with great quantities of fibrous roots, which insures their vigor and rapid growth after transplanting

Fruit Trees

Apples

ARKANSAS BLACK. Fruit large, round and smooth; skin black; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp and delicious flavor.

BALDWIN. Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy; crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive.

DELICIOUS. Fruit large size, nearly covered with beautiful dark red skin; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting with delightful aroma; very highest quality.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN. Of the highest quality; medium to large size; deep golden yellow, sub-acid, aromatic, spicy and rich.

JONATHAN. Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a moderate grower.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Rather large, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A very large, dark red winter Apple from Arkansas.

McINTOSH RED. Hardy Canadian Apple. Medium; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, tender, juicy.

ROME BEAUTY. Large and handsome; yellow with crimson cheek; tender, juicy yellow flesh.

SMOKEHOUSE. Above medium, roundish oblate; yellow, shaded and striped with bright red; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, rich and pleasant sub-acid.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. One of the finest Apples grown for appearance, flavor and juiciness. A favorite for cider.

WEALTHY. As a late fall Apple the Wealthy has few equals. Skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, vinous, sub-acid; unequaled for cooking and excellent to eat out of hand.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Early bearer, frequently producing fine fruit on 2-year trees in nursery rows. Good grower and hardy; fruit pale yellow, roundish, ovate, good size and good quality.

HYSLOP, CRAB. Fruit large, produced in clusters; deep crimson, covered with blue bloom. Large, beautiful and hardy.

Price Apples, 5 to 6 ft., Extra, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Cherries

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large; purplish black; half-tender; flavor mild and pleasant.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Fruit large, roundish, heart-shaped; skin light yellow, shaded and marbled with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. A popular market variety; good for all purposes. Vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit large, light red; ten days later than Early Richmond.

NAPOLEON. A magnificent Cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet.

WINDSOR. A remarkably firm, large, late variety, and no doubt the best of its season; fruit large, liver-colored; of good quality.

YELLOW SPANISH. Large; pale yellow, with bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best.

Price Cherries: 5 to 6 ft., extra-heavy, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Plums

ABUNDANCE. In tree and fruit unlike any other Plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry-color.

BURBANK. Medium to rather large roundish conical in form; orange-yellow, overlaid, with red; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, sugary.

HALE. This is of the largest size of its class; bright orange-yellow skin, mottled and nearly covered with vivid cherry-red; flesh yellow, firm and delicious.

RED JUNE. JAPAN. Vigorous; hardy; early; productive; fruit medium to large; deep vermilion-red; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow.

Price Plums: 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

Peaches

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Freestone; skin rich creamy white, with a bright red cheek on sunny side; quality delicious.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy.

HALE (J. H. Hale). Yellow, finely colored, round; very large; quality excellent. One of the best sorts for market or garden.

HILEY (Early Belle). This is a seedling of the Belle of Georgia, and is one of the best Chinese type or strain, which includes our most hardy Peaches of today. This is a variety of great size and beauty, ripening about two weeks before its parent.

IRON MOUNTAIN. Freestone; large; pure white skin; flesh white to the stone, solid, juicy, sweet and excellent.

STUMP OF THE WORLD. Large; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good.

Price Peaches: First-class, 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; extra-heavy, 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Pears

ANJOU. A large and handsome Pear; buttery and melting; one of the most valuable.

BARTLETT. Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high-flavored.

KIEFFER. While not of best quality, properly ripened it is a fair dessert fruit, and one of the very best for canning and preserving. Its large size and handsome appearance will always cause it to sell readily on the market.

LAWRENCE. A good grower, with good foliage; very productive and an annual bearer; fruit medium in size; canary-yellow; sweet and excellent quality.

SECKEL. Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with deep, brownish red cheek; flesh very fine-grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery.

WORDEN-SECKEL. Equal in quality to its famous parent, the Seckel, which it much resembles in flavor, is equally luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma equally rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior.

Price Pears: Extra-heavy, 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Quinces

Price Quinces, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

Grapes

Choice Hardy Garden Varieties

BRIGHTON. (Red.) Bunches large and well formed; berries medium to large, of good flavor, early.

CAMPBELL. (Black.) Forms large clusters. Flavor is rich and delightful. Very early.

CONCORD. (Black.) Fine market leader, with large clusters of berries. Hardy, and reliable.

DIAMOND. (White.) This grape is a seedling of Concord, but ripens its fruit several weeks earlier.

EATON. (Black.) Medium size bunch, extra large berries.

MOORE'S EARLY. (Black.) Sweet and luscious, early.

NIAGARA. (White.) Clusters are large and compactly filled, a thin skin. Tender and delightful.

WORDEN. (Black.) Seedling of Concord, of better flavor and earlier.

Prices, 2 years, 35 cts. each; \$3 doz.

Currants

CHERRY. Red, a well known and popular variety.

FAY. Color deep red; great bearer; very large clusters.

PERFECTION. New red currant of fine quality.

WHITE GRAPE. Very large yellowish-white; sweet or very mild acid.

Prices, 2-year, 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz.

Raspberries

COLUMBIA. (Purple.) Very large, vigorous growth; very productive.

CUTHBERT. (Red.) A reliable variety; berries are large, conical and of a rich crimson color; flavor rich and luscious; hardy and productive; mid-season to late.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Yellow; equal in size to Cuthbert; very hardy; very prolific.

RANERE (ST. REGIS.) (Everbearing.) Red; very sweet and rich; excellent quality. Producing a full crop at the time other raspberries fruit and again in the fall.

Prices, strong canes, \$1.50 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100.

Blackberries

ELDORADO. Berries are large, jet-black; large clusters; sweet, melting, fine flavor.

BLOWER. Choicest quality; very productive; one of the best market varieties.

Price, \$1.50 per doz.; \$8 per 100.

Gooseberries

DOWNING. Fruit large, roundish, light green, juicy. 35 cts. each; \$3 per doz.

HOUGHTON. Medium size; fruit red; bears abundantly. 35 cts. each; \$3 per doz.

JOSSELYN. Large red fruit. 50 cts. each; \$4 per doz.

ASPARAGUS. Barr's Mammoth. Conover. Extra strong, 2 years, \$2 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

RHUBARB. Leaf stalks large, tender, juicy, produced quite early. 25 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

Steele's Evergreen Lawn Grass Mixture

Upon no one thing does so much depend in making beautiful home grounds as upon a good lawn, for without that velvety green carpet, no place, however lavishly planned or grandly built, looks finished.

The real lover of nature and the beautiful need never be disappointed if care is used in the selection of his grass seed.

To obtain a good Lawn Grass Mixture it is necessary that the best possible seed of fine grasses be used in the combination, embracing such varieties as are of neat, close growth, extreme hardness and adapted to produce a quick, permanent sod. Judicious selection of seed, knowledge of the habits, vigor, quality and hardness of varieties used in the mixture can be gained only by thorough and practical tests under different climatic and soil conditions. After more than twenty years' experience in lawn-making with the use of various kinds of seed, much of which could not be depended upon to produce the desired effect, we determined to prepare, and offer for sale, a mixture that could be relied upon, and procured only the choicest re-cleaned seed, as free from chaff and weed seeds as improved machinery could make it, and was rewarded in obtaining a mixture superior to any we had ever used, and succeeding on a great variety of soils; and we attribute this to the fact that only the choicest and heavier grades of grass seed were used in the mixture. We therefore offer with the greatest confidence a Grass Seed Mixture composed of a thoroughly balanced combination of various native and foreign fine-leaved, deep-rooting grasses of interweaving habit, that will flourish under varied soil and climatic conditions, and as nearly perfect as a Lawn Grass Mixture can be made, and which may be depended upon to produce a beautiful, compact, evergreen sod that will resist trampling and hard usage, and at the same time present a handsome velvety appearance. A mixture equal in every respect to any on the market, and may well be termed a *Perfect Lawn Grass Mixture*. Nothing better can be had at any price. From lovers of a beautiful lawn we solicit a trial order, feeling sure they will be pleased with the result. Bus. (20 lbs.), \$6.00.

Landscape Gardening

To obtain desirable and most pleasing results in ornamental tree planting, one should have a knowledge of the character and habits of trees and plants, and be able to picture in his mind the appearance of the work when completed, and what the result will be in after years when trees have attained maturity. A few suggestions as to the arrangement may be of value to the prospective planter; and from those wishing to improve old estates, or lay out new grounds, and not having personal experience as to the best methods, we invite correspondence.

Plans, specifications, and estimates will be cheerfully furnished, and the work of planting skilfully executed.

Hints on Care of Stock

OUR EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY in growing and testing fruits, propagating, digging, packing and shipping Nursery Stock, should be considered of some value by the intending purchaser. It is our desire that all orders entrusted to our care shall be executed in the best possible manner, that they reach our customers in good condition, that they succeed with them, and we are mutually benefited by the transaction. We, therefore, give some instructions which may prove of interest and benefit to purchasers of our goods. If your stock is shipped by express, it should arrive within a day or two of your shipping advice; if by freight, one to two or three weeks later, according to the distance.

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS ON ARRIVAL.—If not ready to plant on day of arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, they should be at once heeled-in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about eighteen inches deep, sloping on one side; place the roots in the bottom of trench with the tops leaning up the sloping side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with each and every root; then sift in fine dirt among the roots; fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with your feet; then fill up level with top of ground and press again with the feet and cover with loose dirt. Trees thus "heeled-in" will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw; it will make harbor for mice during Winter.

IF FROZEN WHEN RECEIVED, bury the package **unopened**, in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually without being exposed to the air.

IF THEY SHOULD APPEAR DRY OR SHRIVELED when received, through delay in transit or any other cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with the earth, and thoroughly soak with water and let remain for twenty-four hours or more until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

PLANTING.—Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position without cramping, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand the same depth it stood in the nursery, throw the surface and the sub-soil in separate piles; cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots and **cut back the past season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds**, leaving two to three good buds to each branch—except for Fall planting in cold climates, when it is best to defer top-pruning until Spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole; fill in with fine surface soil, working it in and among the roots, placing them out in their natural position; when hole is half full, pour in a little water and firmly press with the foot, filling all cavities and air spaces with earth so that it will come in contact with all the roots; continue to fill up and keep pressed until the hole is full, when it should be covered with loose dirt to prevent baking, **being careful not to get too deep.**

EVERGREENS.—Evergreens that are dug with balls of earth and are burlapped, might be slightly dried out on arrival, and by dipping the ball in a tub of water, the soil will be thoroughly moistened. This is a good practice in any case. If the plants are to be kept a few days before planting, they must be stored in a warm place away from sun and wind. Keep where balls will be moist by covering with wet leaves or wet burlap bags.

PRUNING.—Prune at time of planting. For Apple, Pear, etc., cut out all weak, broken or bruised limbs, and any others that spoil the balance of the head. Then shorten the remaining limbs to three or four buds. If there is a main leader near the center cut it back half. For Grape vines, trim roots to a reasonable length and cut off most of the new top growth, leaving only **two or three buds to each cane.** For Peach trees, cut all limbs back to main trunk, then cut off main trunk to within two feet of the ground. Do not prune Cherry trees until the second year; Cherries require little pruning. **Evergreens** require no pruning the first year, but may be shaped up the following Spring if a dense thick growth is required.

NEVER PUT ANY MANURE IN THE HOLES.—A little bone dust or good rich soil is best in the bottom of the hole, and the fertilizers applied to the surface and worked in. A covering of **coarse manure, straw, litter, hay, or even stones** the first season, will retain the moisture, prevent injury from drought, and be of great benefit during a dry season.

WATERING.—Upon no one thing does the growth and development of tree or plant depend as sufficient watering. Nothing is more essential to growth than plenty of water either applied artificially or from the rains from Heaven. Many beautiful trees and shrubs are allowed to wither and die for the lack of water and we cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of frequent watering, especially during periods of drought on newly planted trees. Transplanting causes a check due to the loss of roots. The first year the plants suffer more from this loss. This explains the need for very good care the first year. Every plant must have maintenance to grow well. Where plants cannot be artificially watered, the whole effort should be to conserve the water nature supplies, by continually cultivating the soil. A good way to conserve the soil moisture is to use a mulch; cover the soil about the plant with a lot of some material, as Grass Clippings, Straw Manure or Rotting Straw. As an emergency measure in case of drought frequent watering is highly desirable; in any case, water thoroughly, do not sprinkle, give the plant all the water it will take at one time.

Steeles' POMONA NURSERIES *Palmyra, N. J.*



Partial View of Steeles' Nurseries